

REMARKS

The Office Action of October 4, 2005 has been carefully considered.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 USC 102(e) over Applicants' admitted prior art, and claims 2-5 have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over the admitted prior art in view of Akino et al.

Claim 1 has now been extensively amended to better recite the details of the claimed invention. According to the new claim 1, a baffle is projected from the frame to divide the inner space of the sound generator for the purpose of preventing the airflow from one of the back chambers from flowing into the other back chamber. Consequently, the airflow discharged from one of the back chambers is completely and reliably prevented from entering the other back chamber, and therefore, the sound discharged from the other back chamber is not degraded.

To the contrary, in the device of the admitted prior art shown in Figure 6, the airflow from one of the back chambers (22a, 22b) enters into another chamber. When a part of the airflow from one of the back chambers 22b and 22a flows into the other back chamber through the opening 1d or the passages 1c, the diaphragm 6 for the speaker, for example, is vibrated to change the air pressure in the chamber 22b, thereby vibrating diaphragm 11 for the receiver, so that sound is also emitted from the receiver. Consequently, the sound from the receiver is degraded.

The device of the Akino et al does not relate to a compound sound generator comprising a speaker and a receiver, but to a microphone. The object of the invention is to reduce vibration noise caused by the oscillation of the microphone body. The microphone has a first diaphragm 24 and a second

diaphragm 32 (Fig. 2).

For example, when the case 10 is upwardly moved as shown in Fig. 4, the diaphragm 32 is downwardly vibrated to increase the pressure in the air chamber 18. The pressure is applied to the back chamber of the diaphragm 24 as shown by the arrow A (Figs. 2 and 4), thereby preventing the diaphragm from moving downwardly. This operation is the same in the reverse direction.

Therefore, the device of Akino et al is essentially different from the claimed invention, and the reference does not cure the defects of the admitted prior art.

Withdrawal of these rejection is requested.

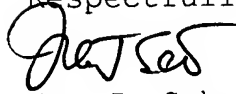
Claims 1-5 have been rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting over claims of US Patents Nos. 6,711,274 and 6,744,895, and pending US applications Serial Nos. 10/677,357 and 10/778,217.

In the devices claimed in US Patents 6,711,274 and 6,744,895, both back chambers are open to the atmosphere, so that air from one of the back chambers may enter in the other back chamber. The invention of 10/778,217 is to increase the effective area of the diaphragm, which is clearly different from the claimed invention.

Regarding Serial No. 10/677,357, the rejection appears to be provisional, as allowable subject matter has not been identified in either application. A Terminal Disclaimer will be filed when allowable subject matter is identified in both patent applications.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the present application is now in condition for allowance. An early allowance of the application with amended claims is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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